



General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/49/954
S/1995/674
9 August 1995
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-ninth session
Agenda item 39
THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fiftieth year

Letter dated 8 August 1995 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the
Permanent Mission of Kazakhstan to the United Nations addressed to
the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a statement by the
Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan in connection with the
situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its
annex distributed as an official document of the forty-ninth session of the
General Assembly, under agenda item 39, and also of the Security Council.

(Signed) Murat Kh. SYZDYKOV
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
Permanent Mission of the Republic
of Kazakhstan to the United Nations



ANNEX

Statement dated 31 July 1995 by the Ministry
of Foreign Affairs of Kazakhstan

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan is disturbed by the turn of events in Bosnia and Herzegovina in recent days. The assault launched by Bosnian Serb units in eastern areas and the seizure of the Muslim enclaves of Srebrenica and Žepa have led to an escalation of the crisis and caused many casualties among the peaceful civilian population and the contingent of United Nations forces. In this connection, Kazakhstan fully supports the statement issued by the United Nations Security Council on 25 July 1995 (S/PRST/1995/34), which condemned the actions of the Bosnian Serbs.

In the interests of general security, effective measures should be taken in order to prevent the conflict in Bosnia from reverting to a large-scale confrontation, with the grave risk of destabilizing the situation in the European continent.

At the same time, Kazakhstan considers that lifting the embargo on the supply of weapons to the region would not be in keeping with international efforts to ease the tension in the former Yugoslavia, since it might lead to a withdrawal of the United Nations peace-keeping contingent, which, as is generally acknowledged, has thus far fully performed its duties of ensuring the supply of humanitarian aid and controlling the scale of the violence.

The possibilities of resolving the conflict in Bosnia have not yet been exhausted. To miss the chances of achieving peace would be unforgivable, especially on the eve of the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations.
